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The Stocker and Feeder Shows

St. Joseph and Sioux City Live Stock Markets Made Great Hit with Men Who Raise Better Class of Cattle for Feeder Market

AT SOUTH ST. JOSEPH

Last year the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company and the live stock commission men at that market inaugurated the stocker and feeder show. It was a success from the start, and proved to be so popular with stockmen that to give it up could not be thought of. Accordingly, arrangements were made to put on the second annual St. Joseph Stocker and Feeder Show this year on a larger scale than the first last year.

The show this year was held September 28 and 29. A comparison with last year will indicate something of the rapid growth in popularity of the institution. Last year at the first annual St. Joseph Stocker and Feeder Show, 49 loads of cattle were exhibited and sold at auction. This year at the second event, there were 121 loads went thru and sold at auction.

Sandhill Cattle Win Prizes

Nebraska ranch cattle won a number of prizes, including the grand sweepstakes, although they were up against hard competition. Kansas had many more cattle in the show this year than last, while Missouri and Colorado were well represented.

Ficklin & Son of Bingham won a \$150 first prize on a load of twenty Herefords, averaging 1070 pounds, the same load carrying off the \$200 sweepstakes prize.

Cherry County Cattle Company

won fifty prize in two-year-old class on a load of twenty-one Shorthorns, weighing 873 pounds each.

F. A. Castle, Ashby, won fourth on calves with a load of twenty Herefords.

Giving Attention to Sandhills

H. B. Hamill, secretary of Prey Bros. & Cooper Live Stock Commission Co., South St. Joseph, was in Alliance recently and favored the office of The Herald and The Nebraska Stockman with a call. From him we received some interesting information regarding the second annual St. Joseph Stocker and Feeder Show and also about the fine business received by his firm from the Nebraska sandhill country.

Of the 121 loads of cattle exhibited at the show, twenty-five were handled by Prey Bros. & Cooper, eight of them from the Nebraska sandhills. In addition to the cattle handled at the time of the Stocker & Feeder Show, they have had a fine business this year from this country. This is an enterprising firm, as has been indicated by the conspicuous advertisement that has been appearing in The Nebraska Stockman and the monthly stockmen's editions of The Alliance Herald. They give special attention to the sandhill country, from which they have had a nice business this season, including the following: Rice & Brass, 48 cars; E. E. Lowe, Hyannis, 5 cars; Cherry County Cattle

Company, Whitman, 3; R. R. Reddish, Alliance, 4; Tully-Musser Cattle Co., 13; F. A. Castle, Ashby, 1; John Honey, Hyannis, 1; Jas. Monihan, Whitman, 2; Krause Bros., Alliance, 4; F. F. Peterson & Sons, Alliance, 5.

Mr. Hamill informs us that they intend next year to go after business from the Nebraska ranch country stronger than ever. They will give special attention to stuff consigned to them from this country and expect a still larger amount than they handled this year. He says sandhill cattle have a reputation and sell well when they come there.

AT SIOUX CITY

The promoters of the Sioux City Stocker and Feeder Show, held October 16, 17 and 18, may well feel proud of the success of the first annual exhibition. The date was set somewhat late in the season on account of the Interstate Live Stock Fair which was held at Sioux City in September, but the lateness did not seem to be a detriment this year.

There were fifty-one entries, which was good for the first show. A good share of them were from Nebraska, and ranchmen from this state were in with both feet for the prizes.

The classification differed this year at St. Joseph and Sioux City. At the former, cattle of all breeds were put together and classified only according to ages, namely, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, while at Sioux City this classification was made for each of the three breeds separately, Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus.

Following prizes were won by Nebraska stockmen:

Hereford Breed

Calves: First prize, Fluckiger &

Jensen, Chadron, \$100; second prize, Diamond F ranch, S. M. Claybaugh, manager, Merriman, \$75; third prize, D. R. Jones, Sidney, \$50.

Yearlings: First prize, Fluckiger & Jensen, \$100.

Two-year-olds: First prize, Fluckiger & Jensen, \$100; third prize, John Ryan, Jackson, \$50.

Three-year-olds: First prize, M. M. Murray, Woodlake, \$100; second prize, Fluckiger & Jensen, \$75.

Shorthorn Breed

Calves: First prize, D. Hawthorne Merriman, \$100; second prize, same \$75.

Good Nebraska Showing

Nebraska stockmen did not get in on the Angus prizes, but certainly made a remarkable showing on the other breeds, especially on Herefords. Of the twelve prizes on the last named breed, Nebraska ranchmen took eight, including all of the four firsts.

In view of the boosting that was done by The Nebraska Stockman and The Alliance Herald for the stocker and feeder shows, it is a source of satisfaction to us that they turned out to be fully as successful as had been expected, and that a large share of the prizes were captured by the stockmen in the territory in which these papers circulate.

HED TRIED THE DRINKERS

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver was lunching one day—it was a very hot day—when a politician paused beside the table. "Judge," said he, "I see you're drinking coffee. That's a heating drink. In this weather you want to drink feed drinks. Did you ever try gin and ginger ale?" "No," said the judge, smiling, "but I have tried several fellows who have."

Office supplies at The Herald office. Phone 340.

MARKETING LIVE STOCK

Department of Agriculture at Washington Doing Good Work in Interest of Producers

A practical and much-needed work to help producers to market their products to the best possible advantage has been taken up by the Department of Agriculture. This work which will no doubt be much extended during the next few years already covers both farm products and live stock.

The Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, contains the following:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to gather from stockmen, live-stock associations, state live-stock and agricultural boards, common carriers, stockyards, commission firms, livestock exchanges, slaughtering and meat-packing companies, and others, information relative to the number of different classes and grades of marketable live stock, especially cattle, hogs and sheep in the principal live-stock feeding districts and growing sections; prices, receipts, and shipments of the different classes and grades of cattle, hogs, and sheep at live-stock market centers; prices of meats and meat food products and the amounts of such products in storage; to compile and publish such information at such frequent intervals as most effectively to guide producers, consumers, and distributors in the sale and purchase of live stock, meats and other animal products; and to gather and publish any related information pertaining to marketing and distribution of live stock, meats and animal by-products, the sum of \$65,000."

In addition to the above amount, the office of Markets of the Department of Agriculture will have at its disposal, for the collection of live stock information, approximately \$35,000 out of its general appropriation.

01 000'0012 10 1001 2 21111111 '10112 be expended by that Bureau on live stock and meat statistics. At a meeting held here September 15, L. D. Hall, of the Office of Markets, conferred with the Market Committee of the American National Live Stock association as to the character of the information to be gathered and the best methods of collecting and distributing it. We are confident that this work will be of great benefit.

The report of the work of the Market Committee, issued under date of September 28, 1916, contains a large amount of information that concerns live stock producers. It is too long to print in full in this paper, but we suggest that Nebraska stockmen send for it. It is printed for free distribution. A copy can probably be secured yet by addressing the secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, Mr. T. W. Tomlinson, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

OMAHA BREAKS RECORD

Largest Number of Cattle Received in One Day and Largest Number Cars of Live Stock

Breaking all previous records on some point is not an uncommon thing at the Omaha live-stock market. As the facilities for handling and marketing live stock are improved and enlarged and as the tributary territory develops and expands, it is inevitable that the volume of business will increase.

All records for number of cars of live stock and number of head received in one day were broken on Monday, October 16. More than 1,000 cars of stock were received that day, passing the previous high mark of October 11, 1915, of 953 cars.

A new record for cattle receipts also was established. Over 21,000 head were received this morning. On October 11, 1915, the date of the previous record, 735 cars, containing 19,747 head, were received.

Commission men anticipated the unusually heavy run by starting the day's work at 5:30, half an hour earlier than usual.

What Will The People Answer?

A FORECAST and A WARNING

A Forecast

It is now generally believed thruout Nebraska that the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution of the state will be adopted at the election to be held November 7th. Estimates of the majority it will receive run from 20,000 to 40,000 or higher. As a plain matter of fact, the size of the majority, or whether it will receive a majority at all, depends upon two things, namely, to what extent voters who favor the amendment go to the polls and vote at this election, and the extent to which the opposition succeeds in repeating the election frauds by which it was defeated the last time it was submitted.

In the present campaign, the most stupendous misrepresentations ever published broadcast in Nebraska have been resorted to in the desperate effort to defeat prohibition. Conceding for the sake of argument, that there are sincere persons on both sides of every public question, it is still a fact, evident to every well-informed person, that the men who have charge of the campaign for the liquor interests are absolutely unscrupulous in resorting to falsehood in the vain attempt to stem the rising tide for prohibition. With an immense fund at their command to fight prohibition in Nebraska, they have given the greatest possible publicity to their statements that would be misleading if they were believed.

The publishing of untrue statements and distorting statistics to bolster up the booze side of this question, probably deceives some voters, but it is evident that most people are disgusted with them. This campaign by the politicians of the liquor interests was commenced before the city and village elections last spring in the hope of turning many towns wet.

WHAT DID THE VOTERS ANSWER?

Last spring's election was a landslide in Nebraska that covered the hired politicians so deep that it took them several weeks to dig out and re-open their campaign of misrepresentation. Look at North Platte, Union Pacific railroad town, going dry for the first time in its history; Chadron and Long Pine, North Western railroad towns, doing the same, the former for the first time; Fairbury, Rock Island railroad town in the southeast part of the state changing from wet to dry; McCook, Burlington railroad town in southwest Nebraska, doing the same; Bridgeport, that used to be so sopping wet that other towns in the North Platte valley called it "Beerport", gone dry for keeps; Valentine—but why mention more?

With a fair election and an honest count, the entire state will go dry this fall with such an overwhelming majority as to forever settle the liquor question in Nebraska. Every county seat town in the "Big Sixth" congressional district, with possibly one exception, will give a majority for the prohibition amendment and every one of the thirty-six counties of this district will give a dry majority, the total dry majority for the district will probably not be far from 10,000. The three congressional districts south of the Platte river are all dry, the majority in the south half of the state being well over 20,000. The Third congressional district, in the northeast part of the state, will give about an even break between dries and wets. The Second district, composed of Washington, Douglas and Sarpy counties, is the only one of the six districts that can be definitely counted wet, and the majority in it will not be half as large as it was the last time this question was voted upon.

How to Vote Dry

EXPLAIN THE PROCESS TO THE VOTERS IN YOUR FAMILY

The prohibition amendment will be the first item on the Nebraska ballot this fall—at the head of the first column.

The YES number is 300. A vote marked in that square means the voter wishes the saloon to be abolished from Nebraska.

The NO square is 301 and a cross there means you are wet.

This is the form on the ballot:

PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT

Shall the constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding thereto the following:

On and after May first, 1917, the manufacture, the sale, the keeping for sale or barter, the sale or barter under any pretext of malt, spirituous, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors, are forever prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific, or mechanical, or sacramental purposes.

Yes
300 Shall the above and foregoing amendment to the
No
301 Constitution be adopted?

But Remember--

That a cross in the party circle at the head of ballot does not mean a vote on the amendment.

Only votes indicated by a cross in the 300 square will be counted.

There must be majority of all votes cast on the prohibition question to carry the amendment. The YES votes must equal at least 35 per cent of the total vote cast.

Vote Dry and Vote Early

A Warning

The sentiment of the voters of Nebraska is so overwhelmingly in favor of settling the booze question by adopting prohibition that there are now only two dangers confronting the adoption of the constitutional amendment:

First, the danger of overconfidence on the part of dry voters and the consequent neglect to vote on election day. The liquor politicians have ample money to hire voters on their side to go to the polls and employ all the wet workers they need on election day. They have been doing this kind of work as quietly as possible, but the managers of the dry campaign have evidence that leads them to believe that already in a large part of the state precincts workers have been selected by the wets and "fixed" for election day. As an illustration of this, since this campaign opened a leading liquor capitalist who went thru two campaigns in Ohio and helped defeat prohibition in that state (alike it carried outside of the slum vote of Cincinnati), came to Nebraska and visited a number of leading county-seat towns of the state. At Hastings, for instance, he engaged a room at the leading hotel, and soon men from different parts of the county began calling to see him, only one man being admitted to his room at a time. Within forty-eight hours after his arrival at the hotel, he had interviewed at least one leading republican and one leading democrat from each precinct in Adams county. What for? Watch them on election day, not only in Adams county but in every other county in Nebraska, if you want to know what was done at these secret interviews.

The other danger to the dry cause is illegal voting and election frauds. At the November election of 1890, the question of adopting a prohibition amendment to the constitution was voted upon. The sentiment in favor of prohibition was not as strong then as it is now, but it would have been adopted then if it had not been for deception and wholesale election frauds. In Omaha and Douglas county the majority counted against prohibition was larger than the total number of legal voters in the city and county, altho thousands of people there favored prohibition and many voted for it.

With a change in the election laws that apply to Douglas county and with an honest election commissioner for that county appointed by Governor Morehead, it does not seem possible that such gross election frauds can be perpetrated in Omaha again this year; but there is danger that hired election workers will commit wholesale frauds thruout the state by voting "hobos" and "repeaters", driving with them from one precinct to another.

THE BOX BUTTE COUNTY DRY FEDERATION

calls upon all honest citizens to assist in securing a fair election. Illegal voters ought to be arrested on the spot and put under bonds or in jail. This will prevent them from repeating and hold them for trial after the election is over.

The predictions made under "A Forecast" are based upon the condition that every dry voter does his duty on election day, that he casts his own vote and renders such assistance as may be necessary to secure an honest election.

Box Butte County Dry Federation

T. H. Barnes, Pres.; A. S. Enyeart, Vice Pres.; Archie Gregory, Sec.; R. M. Hampton, Treas.; J. B. Carns, Mr. Brown, Mr. Nason, additional members of Executive Committee; John W. Thomas, A. T. Lunn, A. A. Layton, Committee on Publicity.